

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 14.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVETls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd
April, 1881.Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. DODD, Esq., WM. MEYERINK, Esq.,
J. H. PIRKISS, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....5,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

Intimations.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.
Apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.

OFFICES IN NO. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the
Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Possession on 1st January, 1882.
Apply to

DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [15]

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th
February.

A POULTRY SHOW will be held in connection
with FLOWER SHOW.
The Gates will be opened at Two P.M. on
each day.

Admission.—First Day, \$1; Second Day,
20 Cents.
Intending Exhibitors are particularly requested
to send POT PLANTS and POULTRY early on the
13th instant, and VEGETABLES and CUT FLOWERS
as early as possible on the morning of the 14th
instant; and also to give at least "THREE DAYS"
NOTICE of the classes in which they intend to
exhibit.

Poultry to be attended to during their stay in
the Show by Exhibitors' Assistants.
Schedules of Rules and Prizes to be had from
the Hon. Secretary.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., or Payment may be made at
the Gates.

CHARLES FORD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [80]

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Ad-
vertiser as a General Assistant in a
Mercantile Office, either in Hongkong or Shang-
hai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING,
INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary
Moderate.

X. Y. Z.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66]

TRAMWAYS.

A BARGAIN.—JUST RECEIVED

CLARKE'S "TRAMWAYS"—their Construc-
tion and Working. "SCHOUR'S Estima-
ting—26 Detailed Plans and Estimates of
various Structures of Brick, Stone, Wood, and
Iron, with Building Data," and other useful
information from Indian practice. "VINCENT'S
Steam Tramways for India." THE LOT \$11.

KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1882. [42]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PILLO,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SIRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDEAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and

2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for

Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND

CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PIRELLA AND PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

I. I. Q. U. E. U. R. S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turind).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG

and to

H.H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

Is now showing, EX "GLENROY."

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS, in FRENCH,

WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CORKYOT, and SAKONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.

DRAB SHELL and Black SILK HATS. BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.

RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c. [14]

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, LIGHT BREAKFAST CIGARETTES in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner

CIGARETTES in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE

MAURIN, &c., &c.

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

KELLY & WALSH'S

NEW AND POPULAR FRENCH NOVELS.

Le Fils d'AntonyAlex. Houvier.

SauvageonneA. Theuriot.

Le Comte KappanyaniVictor Meignan.

La Fille de NanaSirven and Leverdier.

Le Roman d'un SpahiPierre Loti.

La Femme SeparéeSacher-Masoch.

Le Plan d'HélèneAdolphe Racot.

La Seduction de SavineL. Staphur.

Le Fils d'AdulterinEdouard Gadel.

Les Mystères du Hasard.....Parseval Des Schènes.

L'Afrique MatapanFortune de Boisgobey.

Le Mannoir des CélitairesM. Maryan.

ChiffonAlfred Assollant.

Le Veuve d'AlainTh. Bentzon.

Jeunes Filles et Jeunes Femmes.....L. Desnoyers.

Madame ou MademoiselleX. Aubryet.

NabobA. Daudet.

NanaE. Zola.

JUST ARRIVED.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK,

"THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER."

190 ILLUSTRATIONS.—PRICE \$3.00.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.

TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).

ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.

FANCY LACE GOODS in FISHES, COLLARITIES, and SETS OF

COLLARS and CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Carsets, Ladies'

and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crewel

Work, Fancy Goods. Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery

Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S

Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs,

and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—

ROSE AND COMPANY,

16] 31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and

within easy distance of the principal landing

places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION

DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of

every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at

moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always

on hand. [28]

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-

NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,

WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS.

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

highest Prizes at every Exhibition;

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER

MAN

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *vide meum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SIAM.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.
Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPLIED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed
"The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and
not "the Editor" by name. Correspondents are requested to
forward their names and addresses with communications, and
to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

DEATHS.

At Shelley Street, Hongkong, on the 6th inst., Mr. THOMAS
MARR, reporter, *China Mail*.
At Hollywood Road, on the 6th inst., M. dame MARIA COLLACO
JULIA.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

We hear from a very reliable source that the late judicial decision in the case of GRACA v. PITMAN by which the former verdict in favor of the Macao Government has been overthrown, has had the effect of bringing the subordinates of that Government, who are believed to have aided Mr. PITMAN in his defence or to have expressed satisfaction at the result, under the displeasure of the Governor, who, we understand, has taken them to task for the part they are supposed to have played in the matter. It is stated that immediately intelligence of the decision reached Governor GRACA, His Excellency intimated to the Baron de CERVAL and Consul-General LOUREIRO that their services as members of the intended diplomatic mission to Japan, would not be required; and we hear that Mr. CINATTI, the Harbour-Master, and Mr. AZEVEDO, the Attorney-General, have been appointed in their stead. It is, indeed, much to be regretted that for a fancied injury or official impropriety, existing so far as we can discover only in the mind of Governor GRACA, the diplomatic mission to Japan should be deprived of the efficient services of two such able and experienced gentlemen as the Baron de CERVAL and Mr. LOUREIRO. Senhor GRACA, we understand, goes to Japan to represent his Government at the forthcoming Treaty Revision, a work of no ordinary difficulty and responsibility, and one requiring a man of considerable diplomatic ability, who possesses some knowledge of Japan and its tangle of relations with European countries. It is, perhaps, needless for us to say that H.E. Senhor GRACA, is simply a military man, without any diplomatic training whatever, and possessing no practical knowledge of Japan, or of its commercial relations with other States, and it is asserted that he has not troubled himself so far as even to read the text of the Portuguese Treaty with Japan negotiated in 1860. What result can, therefore, be expected to accrue from Senhor GRACA's diplomatic dealings with the Japanese Ministers, his advisers being two inexperienced young men knowing nothing either of the country or its people, and who are quite untrained in the tortuous ways of diplomacy?

We can easily surmise what Senhor GRACA's course will be in Japan. His Excellency will probably simply vote with the majority of the Foreign Ministers without any special regard to the peculiar wants of the country he represents, for the simple reason that it is a question about which His Excellency can know but little, and, as we have said before, he is not a diplomatist. The appointments of Consul LOUREIRO and the Baron de CERVAL as members of the embassy gave general satisfaction. The Portuguese Government could not have made a better selection, both being experienced and capable men, particularly Mr. LOUREIRO, whose intimate knowledge of Japan and the Japanese specially qualified him for the post. He was, we believe,

the first foreigner that established himself in that country, after the signing of the Treaties—in 1858, if we are not mistaken—as the representative of the then princely house of Dent and Co. He was also the first Consul for France (1859) appointed in Japan, becoming subsequently Consul-General for Portugal (1860); and he has the honor of being the first foreigner who received the Japanese order of the Rising Sun. Mr. LOUREIRO, we may add, resided in Japan close on 13 years, and is well known to all the high officials of that Empire, a fact which of itself renders the reversion by the Governor of Macao of his appointment as a member of the intended diplomatic mission, a grievous mistake and a huge blunder.

Our readers have doubtless heard of the Shanghai morning paper the *North China Daily News*. They have also probably heard of its present eccentric editor, Mr. F. H. BALFOUR. This gentleman has but quite recently re-assumed the editorial chair in the Model Settlement, and it is not too much to say that few men in such an extremely short space of time could have succeeded so completely as he has done in making himself and the journal he conducts an almost universal laughing stock throughout China. For the utter want of courtesy which the latest editor of the *N. C. Daily News* has always shown towards the rival Shanghai journals, and everybody connected with their management, no reasonable excuse can be advanced, not even the plea of ignorance. Mr. BALFOUR has had some journalistic experience of a sort—not of much account, we admit, but still sufficient to have prevented any person of ordinary capacity from making himself so generally ridiculous, as this gentleman has certainly done by his outrageous violation of every known rule of journalistic etiquette. It was not good taste on Mr. BALFOUR's part at the very commencement of his editorial connection with the *N. C. Daily News* to so grossly and gratuitously insult the editors and proprietors of the *Courier and Mercury* by coarsely styling these opposition journals "the pariah papers of Shanghai." His reference to the *Mercury*, derisively alluding to that very enterprising and rising paper as "a local exchange," clearly showed the man to be the veriest commoner that ever occupied so responsible a position on a journal of such wide spread influence, in fact a narrow-minded and sour-tempered bigot, lacking alike gentlemanly instincts, discretion, and good taste. The *Mercury*, of course, resented the snobbish attack of this self-constituted dictator of Shanghai journalism in no uncertain terms, and Mr. BALFOUR then showed his paltry meanness by refusing to continue exchanging papers with the evening print. In London a journalist who would so far forget himself, and what is due to his profession; who would allow petty personal likes or dislikes to influence his management of what is actually public property, in the contemptible fashion which Mr. BALFOUR has done in Shanghai, would be promptly excluded from Press society and privileges. He would be made a "pariah," an outcast from respectable journalistic circles for conduct unbecoming a gentleman, unworthy of an editor.

We have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. FREDERICK H. BALFOUR, nor are we anxious to make his personal acquaintance. Eccentric geniuses of the class to which this notorious person belongs are "too utterly utter" to be tolerated by ordinary members of well bred society. Our knowledge of Mr. BALFOUR is of a professional character and extends only to his recent doings as Editor of the *North China Daily News*. A short time ago—when the *Hongkong Telegraph* was, as the Editor of the *China Mail*, with that well-bred urbanity which is his distinguishing characteristic, so courteously styled it, "a mere rag"—we were compelled to bring to Mr. BALFOUR's notice constant cases of extracts from our columns, appearing in the *North China Daily News* without acknowledgment. To do Mr. BALFOUR justice, he frankly admitted the impeachment, and made the *amende honorable*, imputing the entire blame to the late sub-editor of the *China Mail*, who was at the time acting in a similar capacity on the *N. C. Daily News*. Shortly afterwards we had occasion to defend ourselves from a grossly offensive attack from the *China Mail*, and it pleased the editor of the Shanghai morning daily to take up the cudgels on behalf of his stanch friend and complacent ally. The *N. C. Daily News* was good enough to be offensively sarcastic and abusive at our expense, although it was difficult to see on what grounds he had any claim to interfere in what was purely a personal matter between the *China Mail* and ourselves. We resented the interference of this "eminent noodle," and as a reply to our article we received a polite note in Mr. BALFOUR's handwriting, purporting to come from PICKWOOD & Co., to the following effect:—"Be good enough

to discontinue sending copies of the *Hongkong Telegraph* to this office." The thin-skinned editor of the *N. C. Daily News* could not stand being called "an eminent noodle," and so he retaliated by treating us, as he had previously treated the *Mercury*, by stopping our exchanges. The petty character of this person could not have been shown in a clearer manner. The *China Mail* has abused us rather strongly at times, and we must admit that our retorts have not always been couched in that polished phrase which "stamps the caste of Vere de Vere;" but ignorant as Hongkong journalists are, judged from the exalted standard raised up by Mr. F. H. BALFOUR, they are far above the petty tricks which this conceited demi-god takes such a delight in. The loss of the *N. C. Daily News* is a benefit in one respect. We shall in future be spared the necessity of wading through Mr. BALFOUR's long drawn out columns of wishy-washy rubbish, and for that small mercy we are duly thankful. On our next visit to Shanghai we shall pay the Editor of the *Mercury* a special visit, so that we can mingle our tears together for having laid ourselves open to the censure of this modern censor of the Press. In the meantime we shall take the liberty of sending Mr. BALFOUR one more copy of the *Telegraph* for the sake of "auld langsyne," and to show that we still exist and have not quite forgotten him.

The great Hyderabad diamond, which was offered for sale at £500,000, was discovered by a child chipping against a stone boulder lying on the ground. The story goes, "that a native went up to the child to speak to him, and seeing that as he held the stone, it sparkled in the rays of the morning sun, he took it up, intending to carry it away; but the child crying for it, to pacify the boy, he gave him a small piece of silver in exchange. The child's father, thinking that this was an unusual sum to give, at once conjectured that it was no stone, but a diamond. The father taxed the man with purloining the diamond, and a fight occurred. The possessor of the stone handed it over to the prince of his tribe. Then began a war between the two parties; and a sanguinary war would have been fought, but the British Resident interfered, held the gem for some time, and then handed it over to the Nizam, who now possesses it. It weighs about 480 carats." Perhaps, some of our Deccan Hyderabad city friends may be able to state how much of truth there is in this account.—*Deccan Herald*.

We regret to announce that on Thursday last, Mr. H. M. Fleischer succumbed to the effects of consumption, from which disease he had been suffering for the past eighteen months, during the latter part of which time it was evident his recovery was hopeless. He expired suddenly, between 3 and 4 p.m., whilst in the act of turning over in his bed for the purpose of conversing with a friend whose presence he had summoned. Deceased was in his thirty-fifth year, and was a native of Bergen, Norway. He came to Japan in 1868, and arrived in Nagasaki in '69, where he remained until '70. He was then absent until '76, and was appointed Danish Consul in '77, which office he retained until his death. Since 1880, the duties of doyen of the Consular Corps have devolved upon him by right of seniority. His remains will be interred this morning, the funeral leaving No. 6, Bund, at 10 a.m. The Consular flags have been flown at half-mast, and a meeting of the corps was called yesterday, at which a resolution was passed, expressing sympathy and condolence with the relatives of their late colleague.—*Nagasaki Express*.

An international difficulty of a year's standing between France and ourselves has re-asserted itself in Tunis. The "Tunisian authorities," for whose conduct France is responsible, have attempted summarily to settle the Enfidra case by the expulsion of Mr. Levy's cattle and employees from the estate to which he laid claim. It will be remembered that Mr. Levy—a Maltese Jew, but an English subject—asserted his right to pre-emption, in virtue of the local law of Tunis, of the Enfidra property, which was in process of transfer from Kheredine Pasha to the Société Marseillaise. This right was denied by the French Consul-General, M. Roustan, and a long diplomatic correspondence arose between the French and English Governments. The result was that the case was referred to the local tribunals, and it still legally remains *sub judice*. The Tunisian authorities have now practically taken the law into their own hands. It remains for France to offer satisfactory explanation and redress; for by the Bardo Treaty, France acquired a practical protectorate over Tunis, and in the communications which were subsequently interchanged between Lord Granville and the French Government it was expressly stipulated by the former that nothing should be done prejudicial to British interests in the Regency. The incident is, on the face of it, serious; it is not one which English public opinion can overlook, and unless France places on record a very plenary expression of regret, there must ensue a feeling of considerable coldness between the two countries. Coming at the present moment, this will be particularly unfortunate. The hitch in the negotiations for the renewal of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty, notwithstanding that every possible concession has been made by England, has not favourably disposed English sentiment towards France. Nor can France afford to lose the goodwill of England. She is now without an ally in Europe, and Italy would certainly attack her if she dared, and the opportunity occurred. He would be a bold man who would deny that such an opportunity may be afforded in North Africa. Italy and France are next door neighbours, and they hate each other as only near relations can.—*Indian Daily News*.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia has caused a vast deal of excitement throughout Europe and America. Enthusiastic meetings have, according to a late telegram, been held in London and New York, at which resolutions warmly sympathizing with the Jews were passed.

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column The Paris Opera Bouffe Company will give a final performance in the City Hall, tomorrow evening before their departure for Manila. The comic opera selected for representation is Hervé's "L'Œil Crêvé," which should command a crowded house.

With reference to the troubles existing in Egypt, the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the British Ambassador that there is no truth in the report that England has agreed to an armed intervention of the Great Powers in the event of anarchy in Egypt. A new Egyptian Ministry has been formed.

The Czar's treatment of General skobelev, says the *Indian Daily News*, is causing much excitement in political circles in Russia. The General, who is serving as Commander of the 4th Army Corps in Poland, has been granted four months' leave of absence to proceed abroad. The hero of Plevna is still in disgrace in high quarters; and although appointed member of the Commission that has recently been investigating the condition of the army, received no invitation to take part in its deliberations. Among army men the continued shabby treatment he is receiving at the hands of the Emperor provokes a deal of indignation and censure. Recently extensive narratives have been published in the Russian Press of his operations in the Turcoman regions, and these have provoked such admiration of his military qualities, that it would not be at all surprising if the feeling in his favour led to some passionate expression of discontent on the part of the troops. Applications to serve under him are so numerous, that the Government has refused to receive any more until further notice. The hero of Plevna has many enemies in the Ministry of War, and constant efforts are being made to obtain his dismissal from the Army.

The following brief sketch of the career of the New French premier is taken from "Men of the Time"—Charles Louis de Saluces de Freycinet, French Senator and engineer, born at Frok, November 14, 1828. He received his professional training in the Polytechnic school, was fourth in the examination for the Corps de Mines in 1848, and was employed by the Government in the same year on several important public works. Appointed engineer of the mines at Mont-de-Marsan, and was in the regular course of promotion transferred to Chartres 1854, and to Bordeaux in 1855. In the latter year the company of the railways of the south appointed M. de Freycinet as their principal engineer. During the five years of his tenure of this important post he gave to the "Compagnie du Midi" a typical organisation which the other French railway companies did not fail to imitate. M. de Freycinet was next employed by the Government by the various scientific or industrial missions in France and in foreign countries. In 1864 he was nominated ordinary engineer of the first class, and he was likewise a member of the Conseil Général of the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, when the war of 1870 broke out. After the revolution of September 4 he was appointed Prefect of Tarn-et-Garonne. On the 10th of October following, M. Gambetta having taken possession in the provinces, of the office of Minister of War, chose M. de Freycinet as his delegate, and entrusted him with the supreme control of that department. On the conclusion of peace M. de Freycinet retired from a time from public life. He was elected a Senator by the department of the Seine, January 30, 1876, being placed first on the list of successful candidates; his term of office will expire in 1882. When the Dufaure Ministry was formed in December, 1877, he accepted the portfolio of Public Works.

SUDDEN DEATH.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Thomas Marr, a gentleman who for the past two years has been well known in connection with our local press. Mr. Marr, who has been a resident in Hongkong for many years, was originally a sergeant in the Royal Engineers, and no man living was ever more thoroughly acquainted with the practical side of his profession. Obtaining his discharge some few years back, Mr. Marr obtained a clerkship in the Ordnance store Department, and afterwards transferred his services to the Commissariat, where his military knowledge and experiences made him a most efficient and useful officer. About two years ago Mr. Marr obtained an appointment as general reporter on the *China Mail*, and afterwards joined the staff of the *Daily Press* in a similar capacity. After failing to float the proposed mid-day paper, *Noon*, Mr. Marr became associated with this journal, and rendered most useful assistance, contributing greatly by his energy and perseverance to the success which the *Telegraph* at once met with at the hands of the general public. After the departure for Shanghai of Mr. Robert Smith, sub-editor of the *China Mail*, Mr. Marr again joined the staff of the evening print, and he died in harness.

It appears that Mr. Marr had been slightly out of sorts for some days past, and feeling unable to attend to his duties yesterday forenoon he returned to his rooms in Shelley-street, and went to bed. In the evening when his boy went to awaken him he was found to be stiff and cold. The police were at once informed of the circumstance, and Dr. Young was promptly in attendance. Medical aid was, however, of no avail as he had apparently been dead for some time. A post mortem examination of the body was held this afternoon, and an inquest will probably be held tomorrow. Mr. Marr was a comparatively young man, under 40 years of age, we believe, and he leaves a widow and three young children—who are expected here from home in a few days by the steamship *Carnarvonshire* to mourn his loss. A better hearted fellow than poor Marr never lived. He had some faults it is true, but the worst that can be said of him is that "he was his own worst enemy."

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE AT THE CITY HALL.

"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

The members of the Paris Opera Bouffe Company made their third appearance at the City Hall last night; the piece selected for representation being MM. Clairville and Gabet's celebrated comic opera "Les Cloches de Corneville." The house was crowded in almost every part, and the performers must have been highly pleased with the enthusiastic reception accorded to them by the audience. In criticising the efforts of the members of this company we must not lose sight of the fact that in playing before an English audience they labour under the disadvantage of deriving very little aid to effect from the libretto, as only a portion of the story would be understood, and the subtle, delicate touches of humour which can be made so effective in the French language to French people are altogether lost upon an ordinary English audience. Achieving such a success, as the French artists can undoubtedly lay claim to after last night's representation, in the face of these well understood difficulties, reflects the greatest credit on our visitors, and is the best evidence we could adduce of their undoubted high class artistic abilities.

"Les Cloches de Corneville," written by MM. Clairville and Gabet, the music by Robert Planquette, was first produced at the Theatre des Folies Dramatiques, Paris, where it ran for over 600 nights. The English version by H. B. Farnie and Robert Reece, was played at the Globe Theatre, London, on the 23rd February, 1878, where it met with the greatest possible success. Of all modern comic operas "this has proved the most successful, and deservedly so. It enjoyed a tremendous run in London, became immensely popular in the provinces, and in all parts of the world where it has been represented the utmost enthusiasm has been aroused. In reviewing the performance of this opera bouffe by Madame Dorian's company a couple of years since, we wrote as follows of the musical numbers in "Les Cloches de Corneville":—"The music is of the most charming description throughout, and has become the basis for musical arrangements of every description by the best known and most popular of modern composers, among whom may be named William Kuhe, Brinley Richards, Cramer, Pascal, Coote, Thomas, and many others equally celebrated. It is not too much to say that this single opera has placed Planquette in the foremost rank of living composers." The libretto is a long way in front of the frightful trash Mr. Gilbert passes off for pungent witticisms in "The Pirates of Penzance" and similar farcical burlesques. Epigram and polished wit sparkle throughout the piece, and the plot is at once interesting and intelligible. The following brief sketch will give our readers a thorough idea of an opera bouffe which, both musically and dramatically, stands alone amongst modern works of the same class—

The Comte de Lucenay, attainted for political reasons, flies from France, leaving his infant daughter Lucienne and considerable personal property in the care of a retainer, Gaspard. This wily Norman, however, foreseeing that the Comte may never return to claim his own (which indeed happens), brings up the child as his niece, under the name of Germaine, and gratifies his insatiable greed for money by boarding the Comte's treasure. He has chosen for his coffers the decaying rooms of the old Chateau of Corneville, long since deserted by its lord, attainted of treason like De Lucenay, and an exile from France. The grandson of this Marquis de Corneville is, however, alive, and the interdict on the estates having been removed by the King, the village gossips believe that one day the long-expected heir will return. Meanwhile the Castle has an evil notoriety. It is haunted. Mailed spectres stride along its corridors, and ghostly phantoms flit across its lighted windows at night. But in truth, these are devices of the cunning Gaspard, to frighten away all intending tenants of the old Chateau. At the opening of the Opera a knot of girls are on their way to the hiring-fair. Amongst these is Serpolette, a wail picked up by Gaspard on a bank of wild thyme in one of his fields and grown now into his servant of all work. She has thrown up his protection, however, and seeks a better place. Germaine eventually joins the band, also flying from Gaspard's house—but from a very different motive. The old Miser has promised her hand to the village Bailie, a pompous, meddling old fellow, lately come to his kingdom, with a strong desire to open the Chateau and audit the Barony accounts. Now Germaine has betrothed herself to a ne'er-do-well of the locality, a young fisherman named Grenicheux, who as she supposes, saved her from drowning. But in fact her deliverer was really the long-lost heir—the young Henri de Corneville, now captain of an armed ship, with a roving commission, who, a year before, had put ashore at Honfleur to visit the house of his fathers. At the opening of the Drama, he again returns—and this time he resolves to take possession of his ancestral castle. The hiring fair, where he engages servants—amongst others Germaine, Serpolette, and Grenicheux (now turned coachman), concluded the first part of the story.

The scene change to the haunted halls of the Chateau. The young lord, with his officers and crew, torch and sword in hand, break into the deserted rooms—and lay their plans to surprise the adventurers, whom they suppose to be really the ghosts of the village tradition. Two discoveries, bearing directly on the fortunes of the two heroines, are here made by the Marquis. Firstly, he finds that the girl he rescued from the sea, is the Germaine who has captivated him, but who believes herself bound in honour to Grenicheux. Secondly, he discovers certain documents (left by old Gaspard) referring to the flight of Comte de Lucenay and placing of his infant daughter with the Miser. The vivacious Serpolette immediately rushes to the conclusion that she is the noble child in question, and thenceforth gives herself all the imaginary airs of her rank. The arrival of some one is announced by the scout—Grenicheux is put into a suit of mail to watch the

intruder unseen—and the Marquis and his crew retire to the Armoury. The old Miser appears—works his phantoms—lights the candelabra—wallows in his gold—and then comes a swift and awful vengeance. The rusty bells toll a ghastly chant is heard—then a legion of mailed spectres—all the dead and buried Lords of Cornville appear—and advance on the appalled Miser, who sinks wandering and terror-stricken on the gold. This startling tableau concludes the second part of the story.

The last Act is devoted to the unravelling of the mystery attached to Germaine. This is done by patching together the hints dropped in his ravings, by old Gaspard—who confirms them, on his return to sanity, and owns that Germaine is not his niece, but Mlle. de Lucenay. In the same moment, that young lady learns that she is free to give her hand where she loves, for that to Henri de Cornville, and not Grenichew, she owed her life. Across the serious interest of the denouement come the lighter texture of serpentine's fortunes. No sooner does she assume the silks and satins of rank, than she is undecieved as to her real position, and has again to look forward to sabots and cotton. Over the betrothal of the Marquis and Germaine come this time gladly, the chimes of "Les Cloches de Cornville."

Of course it is not expected that any travelling company can place a work of this character on the stage, doing justice to the authors. A great deal must be cut down, and arrangements made with both libretto and music to suit the company's resources. Opera bouffe always requires a well trained choir, and a large number of supernumeraries, with a marked predominance of the fair sex; and in this opera especially the market scene—which is evidently taken from the well known opera "Martha"—to be at all effective, requires scenic effects and a numerous staff of artists far beyond the resources of any but a first class metropolitan troupe. It is but right that the impartial critic should recognise these difficulties, and make ample allowance for them in critically commenting on the merits of the performance. The choruses last night were exceedingly well sung, and proved more powerful and effective than could have been reasonably expected. The scenic effects and stage appointments generally were not up to the mark, being much less complete and satisfactory than when Madame Duriani's company performed the opera.

As we have already comprehended too far on our available space, our critical comments on the principal artists must be brief. As *Serpentine* Madame Rosina Ragani fairly won the honours of the performance. She was in excellent voice, sang with exquisite taste and feeling, and in the well known crier song, "La pomme est un fruit," fairly brought down the house. Her acting was as usual, well nigh perfection. The hoydenish damsel was represented in a most dashing style, the fair actress making every available point with consummate skill. Madame Pontet scored a genuine success in the "Legend of the Bells" commencing "Nous avons, hélas," &c., although her voice is scarcely strong enough to meet the musical requirements of this, and other difficult numbers. She sings, however, with musical correctness and artistic facility, and as an opera bouffe actress can fairly lay claim to a high standing. Mesdames Hermance and Mirybel rendered efficient aid in the minor characters, *Catherine, Manette, and Jacqueline*, contributing by their conscientious efforts, in no slight degree to the success of the representation. M. Pontet again showed what a capital actor he is, his impersonation of the miser *Gaspard* being a piece of character acting seldom seen outside metropolitan theatres. As the Fisherman *Grenichew*, M. Richard confirmed the favorable impression we had already formed of his abilities as an expert actor and accomplished vocalist. This gentleman possesses a fairly rich tenor voice, and although his vocalisation is marked with those well known faults which we can never dissociate with singers trained in the French school, he sings like a thorough artist; and his histrionic powers are of a class which qualify him to fill the tenor rôle in opera bouffe with great credit to himself. In the barcarolle, "Va petit mousse," M. Richard sang very tastefully and was deservedly applauded. M. Fernand, as *Chachalot*, acted and sang with spirit and effect, whilst M. Beguin, as *Le Bailly*, made one of the successes of the representation. The last-named gentleman is a low comedy actor of great ability, and his comical rendering of "J'avais perdu la tête, et ma perruque" elicited loud applause. As the *Marquis*, M. Lalemand proved himself a thorough artist, sharing with Madame Rosina Ragani, the high honours of the performance. We hardly know whether his voice is tenor or baritone; but in any case he sang most effectively, whilst his histrionic efforts proved him to be an actor to the manner born. M. Ladislas again rendered efficient assistance at the pianoforte, and the entire representation was a most unqualified success. We are glad to hear that the Company will give one more performance prior to their departure for Manila.

SAILING RACE.

A sailing race between men-of-war boats from the various ships in harbour took place yesterday afternoon, for a very handsome silver cup, presented for competition by Mr. Lambert, the owner of the well known steam yacht *Wanderer*. The very large entry of twenty competitors was secured, the whole of the foreign men-of-war sailing boats, excepting the Italian corvette *Garibaldi*, which only arrived in port during the morning, and the contest proved an interesting and exciting one. The course was from the *Wanderer* to the Channel Rocks, back to the Police-hulk, which had to be rounded, the boats to finish at the starting point. The wind was not strong enough for testing the sailing capabilities of some of the boats; however, there was a light breeze the whole afternoon, and we think the winner, Admiral Duperré's barge from the French frigate *Thémis*, fairly won on its merits. Taking the lead from the commencement, the French boat, admirably handled by the Admiral's Coxswain, gradually drew away from the other com-

petitors, and although a little bit pressed at times by a boat from *H.M.S. Inconstant* and the cutter from the *Thémis*, succeeded in crossing the line about four minutes in front of the English boat, with the French cutter, and one from the yacht *Wanderer*, sailed by Mr. Lambert, close up third and fourth. Lieut. Montgomerie acted as starter and judge.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, 5th February.

The exhibition of mineral products and manufacture of Macao and Timor took place to-day at the Senate Hall. There was a large attendance, the fair sex mustering in good number. His Excellency the Governor occupied the chair, supported on the right by the President of the Town Council. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Corte Real, addressed the audience, explaining the objects of the exhibition. He laid special stress on the commercial status of Macao, based on the statistical returns for the past ten years. He was of opinion the Colony was neither dead or dying, as Chinese trade appeared to be on the increase, as well as the public revenue. He drew a comparison between Macao and Hongkong, which we are sorry to say, we failed to understand. Referring to Timor, he said commercial enterprise would sooner, or later reveal the mineral and agricultural wealth which that colony possessed. He then detailed the various provinces of the exhibition, and hoped the exhibits would prove highly acceptable to the Colonial Museum of Lisbon. The doors leading to the Exhibition room were then thrown open to the public.

As this Exhibition, as well as the last, have been started mainly for commercial purposes, it is to be regretted that the Commissioners have not thought it advisable to send a duplicate of the articles exhibited to the "Instituto do Commercio" of Lisbon, or to the "Bolsa," the stock exchange rooms. The Portuguese merchants who daily assemble there might thus have a practical chance of closely inspecting the samples of the articles of commerce of their Far East dependency. The exhibition would have assumed a commercial character, had the exhibitors undertaken the task of detailing the market value of the exhibits, laid either in Lisbon, or in other European marts. We presume the object of the exhibition is not simply to send a fresh supply of curios to the Portuguese Museums, but to excite commercial curiosity to the export trade of Macao and Timor.

COOLIE LIFE IN SUMATRA.

A DELI TOBACCO PLANTATION.—II.

THE COOLIE.

Without the Chinese coolie, no tobacco could be grown in Deli. I know of no race who could, or would, face the difficulties of clearing and preparing the land for that purpose; the pluck and perseverance of good Chinese workmen are astonishing. No European could do the work, and the natives are too idle to ever be of use in planting, and it is therefore a necessity that Chinese labour be obtained. There are three ways in which the coolies are engaged:—1st, The planter goes to Penang and places himself in communication with a coolie broker, and the planter and broker go together to the houses where the new immigrants are staying, and there see and pick out those suitable to the work. There are a variety of opinions as to which district supplies the best workmen, but men from the neighbourhood of Macao are universally condemned as incapable of field work, and few are found in Deli working as coolies. Heilochongs, Kay men, and Tchu men, are usually preferred, and these are mostly engaged, although the latter are a hot-tempered tribe. They are fine, powerful men, and mostly accustomed to field work. Managers who can speak Chinese ask the men if they would like to go to Deli to plant tobacco, and the desire to be chosen for the plantation seems to be universal. The planter having selected his coolies and agreed upon the advance to be made to them (I use the word "advance" because it is a sum outside the commission paid the broker, and cannot be called purchase-money), coolies, broker, and planter proceed to the Protector of Coolies, and a contract is entered into, as follows:—The coolie agrees to plant, cut, and sort tobacco during one season. To pay back all advances he may receive. To plant two feet by three. To cut ripe tobacco. To accept the following standard of valuation of tobacco: \$8 per thousand trees for ripe, unbroken No. 1; \$7 for No. 2; \$6 for No. 3, and so on, till \$1 (the lowest valuation) is reached: That he will obey the manager and those whom the manager shall appoint to direct and carry out the work. That he will accept a certain price for other work, such as road and ditch making, and so forth, necessary work coolies have to do out of growing seasons. There is a clause also that unripe tobacco shall not be received. There are some other stipulations as to holidays (which are given—one day out of every fourteen), housing, &c., not at all necessary to repeat. This contract is read over (in Chinese) to the coolies, and upon these agreeing to the conditions (which they always do) they sign the contract. The protector of coolies in Penang is present to see that no advantage is taken of them, and it is entirely of their own free will that they engage. All these contracts are afterwards produced upon the arrival of the coolies in Deli, and are inspected by the Dutch authorities, who take care that the men are free labourers in every sense of the word, officials being specially appointed to that duty. The coolie is now supplied, at a fixed price, with the necessary implements for the cultivation of tobacco, and is drafted off to the division in which he is to work. Thus far, as to the coolie engaged in Penang. The second way of obtaining hands is to send an old and trustworthy coolie or headman to China, who brings back with him a batch of his own clansmen, and similar contracts are entered into. The coolies obtained in this way are, as a rule, good, steady men. The third method, is a most distinct refutation of the

charge of inveigling the coolies. When all the tobacco is sorted off, in the way I shall presently describe, those men who have worked that crop, can re-engage themselves for another season; and should they do so they receive \$10 at once and \$5 more on the Chinese New Year as an advance. It is by this method that the best men are obtained, as their experience enables them to do better for themselves and for their employers, by raising a more valuable and more carefully cultivated leaf. Many men do go away from their earnings, and after visiting their native country return and re-engage with their previous employers, and it is an undeniable fact that the old hands are in the majority on most estates, new men only being required to fill up, say, from five to twenty per cent. of the total number employed. The old coolies who re-engage have also the privilege of electing in what division they will work. On arriving at their destination go to the coolie houses; not miserable hovels, but houses, placed most conveniently near to their work, roomy, well drained and ventilated, with beds on each side and a clear space in the centre. Two wells are dug out side the coolie houses, one for the men to bath in, the other for drinking water, and in close proximity to the house stands a covered space where each coolie makes his cooking place. These houses are kept clean; the ditches are cleared out every morning before the holiday; and the interior is swept, as the *tandils* are liable to be found should the houses under their care be found to be in a dirty condition. I do not pretend to say that from one holiday to another the houses are like new pins; but I do state that the Chinese in their own homes of the coolie class in Hongkong are nothing like so well off as they are in a Deli coolie house. At five a.m. a horn is blown by the head-man of the division, when the coolies get up, bathe, and have their breakfast, which they cook themselves; at six the horn again sounds, and the men leave the houses for the field. Should a man be ill he goes to the European who superintends the division, where he receives what medicine will suit his case, or should the assistant consider it beyond his knowledge the coolie will receive a letter of admission to the Hospital, where a qualified doctor will attend him. In the company with which I am best acquainted, to prevent mistakes each assistant was provided with a brief but simple description of the diseases to which coolies are liable, with the necessary instructions how to treat the case, and strict rules were laid down as to what cases were at once to be sent to the doctors. The work goes on from six until eleven o'clock, and when the heat is excessive coolies are allowed to return to their houses a quarter of an hour sooner; time is now allowed them to bathe, cook, and sleep, and at one p.m. the horn is blown and the men are usually at work again a quarter of an hour later; at six p.m. work is finished for the day. There are two classes of coolie, the bad and the good. The good coolie works hard, is attentive to the directions given him, plants fairly well, cleans his plants well, cuts ripe, and, in the majority of cases, makes a fair amount of profit. Such men are given more latitude as to working, as this kind of man requires but little looking after. He has come to make money and will make it, and any one who knows the Chinese character, is well aware how plodding and persevering such a man will be. The other class will work only when the assistant or *tandil* is by, is generally dirty in his habits, slovenly in his work, and invariably comes out at the end of the crop on the wrong side of the balance. Such men as these (happily the minority) require regularly driving from their houses, instead of going cheerfully to work as the others always do, and often this is not done without a liberal supply of stick, and it is this class of men which is held up as the example of the ill treatment coolies receive. What is to be done with a man who owes money, is every day making a large debt, and sets himself deliberately to do no work? It is true that a coolie who refuses to work will be punished by the authorities if brought before them, but there are two reasons against sending men to prison; the first is, it never does them any good, as they get less work to do in prison than on the estate; secondly the man has taken a field to cultivate, and every day he is absent from his work entails a serious loss to the estate; there is no cure for such men; they take no notice of talking, and you can only by appealing to their feelings by aid of a rattan, a few strokes of which, by the bye, is not to be compared to what was legally for years dealt out to soldiers and sailors. In Her Majesty's service this used to be called punishment. These men are such rascals that even if they make a good crop they sell it to some good knowledge of the European; the reason for this is that they reckon if they deliver the tobacco the money it is taxed at will never come to their hands, as it will be written off their debt; they are also in the habit of taking as many implements as they can get upon credit and selling them for cash to well-to-do coolies. Such men are the bane of the estate, ready for any row and invariably discontented; and yet these men are sick they are as well treated as the best coolie, and the estate sees that they get a sufficiency of good food. Weak or sickly coolies are never put to field work, but are used for labour only fit for women.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, with the next French mail, left Singapore at 10 a.m. on the 5th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 13th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Euphrates* left Singapore on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 12th instant. The steamer *Glacier* left Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th instant. The steamer *Meath* left Sydney for Hongkong, via Ports of Call, on the 2nd instant, and is due here on or about the 28th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. S. N. Company's steamer *Brown*, Captain J. W. B. Dark, arrived here yesterday afternoon, but the Australian exchanges brought by her contain no later London dates than we published yesterday by the American Mail, and there does not appear to be any stirring news from the Colonies.

AUBURN, January 2.

A Chinaman named Ah Han was caught in attempting to cross the bridge at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by a Customs watchman. He refused to pay the toll tax, and was brought before the police court, and ordered to pay the tax and \$10 fine, with £10 costs; in default twelve months' imprisonment. The fine and tax were paid.

WELLINGTON, January 2.

It is rumoured that Lord Augustus Loftus, Governor of New South Wales, will succeed Sir Arthur Gordon as Governor of New Zealand early next year.

January 4.

The Customs revenue for nine months exceeded estimate by £66,000.

The Attorney-General interviewed Sir Henry Parkes aboard the *Australian*, giving him a commission to represent the colony in America.

MELBOURNE, January 2.

The gold returns for the year from the Ballarat district show a great improvement altogether, although there is a decrease in the alluvial central division of 14,500oz. as compared with the previous year. The quartz returns show an increase of 10,000oz. The dividends have also increased. The results of the year's operations at Sandhurst are highly satisfactory, notwithstanding the large amount of prospecting. The total dividends for the year, which amount to £250,700 exceed the calls by £48,000; the gold return being 170,000oz.

A bold and well-planned effort was made to destroy the barque *Onita*, a vessel of 1,130 tons, commanded by Captain Doran, which arrived a few weeks ago, and is now discharging timber at Sandridge. About 11 o'clock last night the watchman noticed smoke rising from below, gave the alarm. The captain and crew, which numbered eleven, succeeded after considerable difficulty in extinguishing the flames. An examination shows that the fire arose from a deliberate attempt to burn the barque. A barrel containing a large quantity of resin, and filled with shavings, with the head stove in, was found under a quantity of light wood. Some of the timber was saturated with kerosene. A quantity of osakum had been suitably treated. Shavings were strewn about the dock. John McCulloch, carpenter of the vessel, who had charge of the resin and kerosene, has been arrested and charged with setting fire to the ship.

ADELAIDE, January 2.

The revenue returns for the last quarter show the income to be £343,759, being an increase of £47,000 on the corresponding period of last year. The revenue for the six months was £1,154,209, being an increase of £166,740, and £119,849 above last estimate for the year. The railways show a decrease for the quarter of nearly £2,000. Land sales an increase of £40,000. Customs of £6,000. Postal, £4,000.

Mr. J. W. Jones, Deputy Surveyor-General, returned last night on an expedition trip over 2,000 miles of land in the interior, which he visited for the purpose of reporting the best means of developing it by the conservation of water.

In consequence of the representations made to the Government regarding the distress suffered by the farmers in the north, Mr. J. M. Borrow, an inspector, as been despatched to report on the subject.

The Surveyor-General leaves for England by the *Carthage*. The plaster model of the statue of the Queen, which had been placed on a temporary pedestal at the intersection of North-terrace and King William street, is being removed. The proposal that an order be given for a statue in marble is still under consideration.

The Central Board of Health and the City Council are taking precautions in case of an outbreak of small-pox. The health of those at the quarantine station is perfect. The passengers confined include two ladies, but no children. A quantity of ordinary comforts and conveniences has been forwarded by their friends. Dr. O'Leary has been appointed to the station at a remuneration of five guineas per diem. It now appears that the mails were fumigated. The Port Adelaide residents are somewhat alarmed at the proximity of the quarantine ground.

At a meeting of the Musgrave Range Company, it was decided to increase the capital by £20,000. A report was read from Mr. W. J. Browne, manager in the territory, dilating upon the advantages of the Victoria River country for tropical productions.

PERTH (W. A.), January 4.

The Governor formally closed the Exhibition last night. His Excellency complimented the promoters on its signal success, and referred in felicitous terms to the great practical benefits that were likely to accrue to the colony from the Exhibition. He mentioned, as showing the actual increase in trade, that since the opening day the Customs and railway receipts had increased fifty per cent. Upwards of 1,000 persons were present at the closing ceremony, which was a brilliant affair. The Austrian band are announced to give a series of evening concerts in the public gardens, half the proceeds to be distributed amongst the city charities.

BRISBANE, January 4.

Mr. Archibald Archer, M.L.A., has been appointed Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Instruction. Mr. M'Ilwraith retains the Premier'ship, with the Colonial Secretaryship. A large sale of unexpired terms of forfeited runs held yesterday; 46 surveyed and 149 unsurveyed runs were offered. Nearly all were sold, many at a considerable advance upon the upset price.

LISMORE, January 2.

1,322 acres of land were selected on Thursday. The thermometer was over 100 in the shade on Thursday. Rain is much wanted.

TEMORA, January 2.

Telegrams from Adelaide state that the full capital, £24,000, for the James Bourke and Fanny Parnell reefs has been subscribed. Active work is too proceed at once. Some new gold-bearing reefs have been opened at Barmindam.

LONDON ITEMS.

LONDON, January 3.

Seven more lady Land Leaguers have been arrested for persistence in promulgating the views of the League. Freights are rising. The Papal Nuncio at Vienna has described a plan, which would give the Pope of Rome a territorial sea. Further arrests of lady Land Leaguers have been made, three members of the League having been apprehended at Roscommon. At a festival which was being held at Charlesville, Ohio, the floor of the building fell. 12 persons were killed and 100 injured. The Turkish envoys at the Courts of Berlin and Vienna have been welcomed. German influence at Stamboul is replacing English influence. Brigandage is increasing in Dalmatia, and four gendarmes have been attacked and killed. NEW YORK, January 4. The death is announced of William Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, at the age of 76.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

LOSS OF THE "JEANNETTE."

News has at last been received of the Arctic exploring vessel *Jeannette*. The ship itself has been lost, and but a portion of the crew have been heard of. The *Jeannette* was a three-masted steam-yacht, of about 500 tons burden, and was originally known as the *Pandora*, being then the property of Sir Allan Young. The *Jeannette* was equipped for her voyage by Mr. James Gordon Bennett at an expense of £68,000. Her commander was Captain George W. De Long, of the United States Service. Most of the officers and men were experienced sailors from the United States Navy, who had been in former expeditions to the Arctic regions. The *Jeannette* left San Francisco, July 8, 1879, and the last that was heard of her after she sailed towards the North was on September 3 of the same year, when she was sighted by a whaler steaming in the direction of Wrangel Land. In the summer of 1880 the United States Government sent the revenue cutter *Corwin* to the North to search for any tidings of the *Jeannette*. In June of the present year the United States Government sent two steamers, the *Rodgers* and the *Corwin*, to renew the search by way of Behring Straits, and a vessel named the *Alliance* was also sent in direct to Spitzbergen. Although all these vessels penetrated high latitudes, no trace of the *Jeannette* was discovered. The only clue was the mention made by some of the natives to Baron Nordenskjöld that they had seen a steamer steering in an easterly direction. Beyond this shadowy mention nothing more was known of the *Jeannette* till the 20th inst., when news was telegraphed from St. Petersburg that intelligence had reached the Government of Jakutsk in Eastern Siberia, as long ago as the 14th September, that the natives of a village near Cape Bikoff had discovered a large boat containing eleven strangers, who said they belonged to the crew of the *Jeannette*, and had undergone terrible suffering. On hearing the news, help was immediately despatched by the authorities, and the Deputy Governor of the district was instructed to bring the shipwrecked mariners to Jakutsk. Engineer Melville has telegraphed to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg a short account of the fate of the *Jeannette*. For nearly two years from the date of sailing she appears to have borne the brunt of Arctic weather bravely. But on the 23rd of June she was surrounded and crushed by the ice in latitude 77 north, longitude 157 east. The spot on which it was found necessary to abandon the ship was thus about two degrees to the north of the islands described on the map as the Liakov Archipelago, or as New Siberia, lying in the Arctic Ocean eastward of the mouths of the Lena. The crew left the vessel in three boats, which about fifty miles from the mouth of the Lena were separated by violent winds and thick fogs. Boat 3, commanded by Mr. Melville, arrived on the 29th September at the mouth of the Lena, only to be stopped by blocks of ice opposite the village of Dolonenga, described as being inhabited by idolaters. Boat 1 also reached the same. The hardships suffered during the boat journey appear to have been terrible. Captain De Long and twelve sailors are in a sorry condition from long-bite. Boat No. 2 is not yet heard of. The Emperor of Russia has ordered that all necessary supplies, together with food, clothing, money, and the means of conveyance, shall be placed at the disposal of the rescued survivors.

Lord Albatross, accompanied by several members of the Council of the Geographical Society, waited upon the First Lord of the Admiralty on the 20th inst. to urge that an endeavour should be made to aid Mr. Leigh Smith's Arctic expedition in the *Zebra*, about which no news has been received for some time. Lord Northbrook promised to place the matter before the Government.—*London and China Express*.

For Sale.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY, 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON. SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS, NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST, ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

E. C. A. DA SILVA AND CO., QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES, White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOWN HAY, ORIZA OPOFONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LVS, ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.

&c., &c., &c. ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c. E. C. A. DA SILVA & Co. Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of D. K. GRIFFITH, Studio 8, Queen's-road.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY, of the finest quality, from Coolatta Vineyard, Draxton, Hunter River, N.S.W. Apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Intimations.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

JAPAN.

Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at THREE P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [99]

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1882 is posted at SUPREME COURT HOUSE for inspection. Notice of any inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before 14th February, 1882, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

It is further notified that no person whose name is on the List as a Juror will be excused from Service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification duly proved at or before the time above specified.

C. F. A. SANGSTER,

Acting Registrar.

Supreme Court,

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [82]

F. D. G. U. E. D. S.

WINE MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [63]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG BLAX CROWN.

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING. Agents, ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS. ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: Nine till Four. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS.

NOW ON THE WAY TO THIS STATION. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE POSTAL GUIDE. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE SOLD BY Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ, three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents. Shampooing.....25 Cents. Shaving.....25 Cents. Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES. RAZORS, MOST CAREFULLY RE-SHET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [11]

